

# REPORT

COUNTRY	USSR
SUBJECT	Scientific Research
PLACE ACQUIRED	USSR
DATE OF INFORMATION	1945

DATE DISTR. 21 May 1948

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NC.

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USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

SOURCE Documentary as indicated. (Information specifically requested.)

RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH OF THE  
ARCHANGEL MEDICAL INSTITUTE

"Bound Form of Ascorbic Acid (Ascorbigen)," I. I. Matu-  
sis, Archangel Med Inst

"Byull' Eksp'tl Biol i Med" Vol 20, No 9, 1945, pp 66-9

Existence and role of ascorbigen (I) has been in doubt. I was determined by precipitation with  $\text{HPO}_3$  or  $\text{CaCl}_2\text{COOH}$ , with or without  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  treatment. In potato tissues either precipitant yielded 30% as much I as ascorbic acid (II). Precipitation with lead acetate resulted in yields only half as great. The  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  treatment led to a 4- to 5-fold increase in yield of I. By this same methods, no I was found in lettuce, onion, or spinach. When I was precipitated with  $\text{HPO}_3$ , centrifuged, the precipitate washed with  $\text{HPO}_3$ , hydrolyzed with weak  $\text{HCl}$ , and tested for activity by the enzymic method of Tauber and Kleiner, II constituted 75.8% of the material. In rat intestine II was determined by titrating the  $\text{HPO}_3$  extract with 0.0005 dichlorophenylindophenol. The experiments indicate that I is rather resistant to conversion to II and that in some pathological conditions the animal is unable to utilize its reserve of I. Variation in the reactions of individuals to II deficiency relates to differences in ability to convert I to II.

"White and Yellow Water Lilies," A.P. Tatarov, Arch-  
angel Med Inst

"Farkatsiya" Vol 8, No 2, 1945, pp 29-31

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Water lily roots contain about 20% starch, 2% minerals, 2% tannins, and a trace of free sugar. Ointments, extracts, and powders prepared from the root are useful in enteritis, for irrigating body cavities, in gingivitis, and in various skin diseases.

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